

DIED AT HIS POST.

Sudden Death of Hon. James N. Burnes at Washington.

Suddenly Stricken With Paralysis on the Floor of the House in a Few Hours—Briefly Biographical.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative James N. Burnes, of Missouri, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon at the Capitol. The first symptoms of the approaching attack were experienced when Mr. Butterworth in the House called Mr.



Hon. James N. Burnes.

Mr. Burnes then remarked that his tongue appeared to be affected so that he had great difficulty in speaking. Noticing that his face appeared to be somewhat drawn on the left side, Mr. Butterworth insisted upon Mr. Burnes accompanying him into the fresh air on the east portico. Mr. Burnes in a short time expressed himself as feeling better, and went to the room of the Committee on Appropriations, where he was induced to take some stimulants and lie upon the sofa. He soon began to breathe in a labored manner, and to lose consciousness.

Messrs. Gallinger, Atkinson and Shaw, who are physicians as well as Representatives, were hastily summoned from the hall and a messenger was dispatched to Dr. Sowers, who has been attending Mr. Burnes during the winter. The physicians labored with their patient for an hour or more, and it was then decided to move him to his hotel (Willard's). Here he commenced sinking and at 12:30 this morning he passed quietly away. When the ambulance containing the stricken Congressman arrived at Willard's Hotel a carpet was spread upon the icy pavement, and the porters and messengers of the hotel, all of whom had warm regards for the sick man because of his many personal kindnesses to them, carried the stretcher up the winding stairs to the apartments of the sufferer, where under the directions of the doctor the patient was slowly transferred to the bed and then allowed to rest. Then his clothing was removed gradually, giving him a rest between the removal of each article of apparel.

Finally, when comfortably disposed in bed, Dr. Sowers asked: "Are you comfortable, Colonel Burnes?" "Yes, for a sick man, but let me get on my feet," Dr. Sowers let me get on my feet. "That don't sound like a very sick man," but the remark was evidently made to cheer his patient.

At 7:15 Dr. Sowers said that his entire left side was completely paralyzed, and while he was perfectly conscious his condition was indeed alarming. At ten p. m. Mr. Burnes lay in an unconscious condition, his pulse having fallen to a scarcely perceptible point, and his breathing being so weak and so difficult. The greatest apprehensions were for the fact that there was a lameness of appearance. Congressman Burnes, who is a physician by profession, said that he feared a blood vessel in the brain had been ruptured and the hemorrhage, which was possibly slight at first, had extended and was enveloping, and pressing upon the brain. He stated that the health of Colonel Burnes had been falling for the past year, and that he had been overworked and unwell in studying and mastering the details of appropriations, and that Colonel Burnes himself had frequently stated that he felt bad and would awake and go to his table to write a memorandum of instructions, when he should die without anything near him.

At 12:45 a. m. Mr. Burnes passed quietly and peacefully away. He was unconscious from seven o'clock until his death. His son, D. D. Burnes, and his brother, Fielding Burnes, were at his bedside when he died, as were also the late Senator McCleary, of Kentucky; Dockery, of Missouri; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Henderson, of Iowa, and Barry, of Mississippi; Colonel Morrison, of Illinois; Dr. Sowers, his physician, and one or two others.

The will of the deceased is an invalid at his residence in St. Joseph, Mo. BIOGRAPHICAL. James N. Burnes was born in Indiana in 1832. His father was a native of Culpeper County, Va., who emigrated to Indiana, and thence to Missouri, where he was one of the pioneers in what was known as the Platte district. Mr. Burnes graduated from the Harvard law school in 1853. He returned to his native place and practiced law for twenty years, finally leaving it to attend to his large business interests. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector and voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge. From 1858 to 1872 he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in his native place. He has been elected to the Forty-eighth Congress. He was considered a man of ability by his fellow members, and served on important committees. During Mr. Randall's administration he was elected as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Burnes was a man of large wealth, and it is estimated that the family, who hold all their property in common, are worth from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, largely invested in banking institutions. He invested in a wife and two sons and seven adopted children of a deceased brother.

Cullom Re-elected. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—Both branches of the Legislature have voted for a Senator from this State for the next six years. Senator Cullom, the present incumbent, was chosen his own successor. The result of the ballot was as follows: Senate, Cullom, 33; Palmer, 12. House, Cullom, 108; Palmer, 68.

Strike Routed. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 24.—The strike of freight locomotives on the Lake Erie & Western railroad ended last evening. The strikers are to receive the two cents per mile demanded and one man recently taken from local freight crews will be restored.

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Barred Edifice Uncovered. CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Jan. 24.—Yesterday news from the ruins of Palenque, a long buried edifice was uncovered.

HALF A MILLION GONE.

Joseph A. Moore, Financial Correspondent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at Indianapolis, Ind., a Dealer to the Amount of Half a Million Dollars in Shares of Systematic Realty, Newark, N. J.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Colonel Jacob Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, has issued a circular informing the policy-holders that Joseph A. Moore, for sixteen years financial correspondent of the company at Indianapolis, Ind., is a defaulter to the amount of about half a million dollars, but has restored property in any amount the actual loss to four hundred thousand dollars, and that in any event the loss will affect the solvency or impair the dividends of the company, which is very prosperous, and will pay a larger dividend this year than last, while probably increasing its already large surplus. The forthcoming report will show solid assets amounting to fifty-seven million dollars, with a surplus of about five and one-quarter million dollars.

Mr. Moore has hitherto enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the company. During the past week an investigation of his accounts was made, revealing the default. This is the only loss through a financial correspondent experienced by the company during its forty-three years existence. In an interview Mr. Greene said that Mr. Moore was a leading citizen of Indianapolis, and for twenty-five years had been in the employ of the company. He had been speculating. The default was of three kinds: principal of loans paid by borrowers, to be remitted to the company; interest for the same purpose and rents of real estate in his name; and the proceeds of the sale of principal and securing extension of loans on account of alleged financial difficulties of the borrowers, who were represented as affected by the depression in real estate values dating from the panic of 1873. He admitted that he had made small payments of principal from time to time in accordance with his representations that the unfortunate borrowers were struggling to do all they could. These moneys came out of his own pocket for the purpose of his stealing. He devised a borrowing table and kept the company minutely advised of the progress of individual cases, and thus prevented foreclosure proceedings. Occasionally he would really pay some of the debts, greatly to the satisfaction of the company and to the apparent vindication of his judgment. Meanwhile he was constantly remitting large sums on genuine investments in a perfectly correct manner. The report taken form a small part of the default, and these were very easily concealed by misrepresentations as to short-time verbal leases.

BISMARCKIAN TACTICS. A Significant Interview Between a German Consular Agent and Secretary Bayard. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Evening Post says editorially in reference to the Samoan correspondence: There is one fact in the history of the negotiation which may perhaps be made public now without doing any harm to the cause of the Atlantic. Very soon after Mr. Cleveland's administration was seated, a German consular agent from Berlin, who had been in the Pacific, called on Mr. Bayard, and put the question to him, in the name of Prince Bismarck, whether the United States would object to German assuming the control of the Samoan Islands. The question was put bluntly, but with the utmost deference and friendliness. Mr. Bayard, having become satisfied that the question was not what was assumed to be, namely, an unofficial representative of Bismarck, replied that the United States could not consent to any such separate control of the island.

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WAS: BURN FOR SENATOR.

The Strife Charge Disregarded and Washburn Chosen Senator For Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 24.—The Senate of the Legislature has disregarded the report of the investigating committee, in which charges of bribery in the Republican caucus were made, and voted for United States Senator as follows: Washburn, caucus nominee, 24; E. K. Wilson, 2; Knute Nelson, 1.

The House committee on investigation presented its report. It states that while several persons were offered money or other things of value by over-zealous friends of the candidates, there was no evidence in any way implicating either General Washburn or Senator Sabin, nor was any member of either branch of the Legislature shown to have received any money or other thing of value. The report was accepted after a lively debate and the roll was then called for the election of United States Senator. The ballot resulted: W. D. Washburn, 39; E. A. Durant, Democrat, 9; C. M. Start, 8; E. M. Wilson, 2; M. E. Clapp, 1.

The joint ballot of the House and Senate for United States Senator was as follows: W. D. Washburn, 107; Durant, 20; Start, 9; Wilson, 2; scattering, 3. Whole number of votes cast, 141; necessary to a choice, 71.

A Steamer Refuses to Aid a Man Floating on a Plank at Sea. BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Captain Linn, of the large, John Buanyan, one of the two large scows of Harding ledge, states that while he was floating on a piece of plank, which he had secured from the wreck in the bay, he saw a large ocean steamer bearing down upon him. He saw she would pass close to him, and raising himself as well as he could, he waved a piece of board in the hope of attracting the attention of some one on board the vessel. His signal was seen, and two men on the steamer's topgallant forecastle waved their hands in reply, and he saw them run aft to the bridge. He confidently hoped to be picked up, but to his horror the steamer, after having passed him, was left on his temporary raft, from which he was subsequently taken by a pilot boat. The hour given by Captain Linn is exactly the time the Cunard steamer, Catalonia, was off Harding. When asked if it was the Catalonia, he replied that he was not sure, but that she was a large bark-rigged steamer.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS. Meeting of the Arbeiter Bund—Anarchists Wrought Up. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—At a meeting of the members of the Arbeiter Bund last evening Albert Curdin addressed the meeting in German, declaring the purpose of the band to be in strict conformity with the Constitution.

T. H. Garvide made a long address. "If public sentiment had its way," he said, "Schwab and Feiden would be out of jail to-morrow." The speaker, who is well known with wide applause, Mr. Garvide predicted that before another Christmas the band would not be so largely a German movement. Americans would be in the majority. The Anarchists and their sympathizers in the city are holding a series of public communication made to the stockholders of Waldheim cemetery by its superintendent in which he objects and conveys the objection of lot owners to the annual obsequies of November 11 by the Anarchists in the cemetery.

Serious Fire at Unionville. UNIONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 24.—A fire started early Tuesday morning in the clothing house of B. Fahren & Co., and then spread to the building. The estimated losses are as follows: B. Fahren & Co., groceries, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,000; Knight & Hinkle, druggists, \$2,800; insurance, \$2,200; B. Fahren & Co., cloths, \$5,000; insurance, \$5,000; C. F. Figg, dry goods, \$25,000; insurance, \$4,800; George Roth, hardware and furniture, \$16,000; insurance, \$8,000; National Bank of Unionville, loss, \$40,000; L. B. Fowler, grocer, damaged goods, \$10,000; W. B. Hoveme, two buildings, loss, \$6,000; insured for \$10,000; insurance, \$10,000; Thomas Stout, two buildings and photograph apparatus, loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,500; Unionville Investigator, newspaper material, loss, \$1,800; no insurance. The total estimated loss is \$79,800, which will amount to an amount of insurance. It will prove an incalculable injury to the town, and will take years to effect a complete recovery, as the buildings destroyed were the best in the place.

A Little More About Samoa. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It is learned that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is of the opinion that under the terms of the treaty with Samoa it is the duty of the United States to determine, if necessary, to preserve the autonomy of the islands against the aggression of any power. The treaty was made by Secretary of State Evans and Mr. Lomana and declared February 17, 1878. Article 5 reads: "If any dispute or disagreement should arise between the United States and the Samoan Government in any matter which may be referred to the public documents as protocol of the conference was in some sort a preliminary treaty or agreement. No agreement was reached at the conference. What was termed the protocol which Secretary Bayard wished to communicate to Congress, but which the British and German governments declined to permit him to make public, were simply the daily records of the proceedings of the conference, and not an agreement actually entered into between the powers. Thus far the public has no knowledge of what these protocols contain, they having been merely the contents of the confidential communications by the conference. The fact that Secretary Bayard desired to make them public and the other governments declined to do so naturally leads to the inference that their publication would not have added anything to the credit of the two European governments concerned in the negotiations. I venture to make this suggestion to you because of my own sense of the importance of the Samoan issue, as it must be called, which makes it desirable that it should as little as possible be clouded with incorrect statements. Very respectfully yours, J. H. HARRIS.

Instantly Killed. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Elinore Richter, manager of the Leuoux, an apartment house, fell down the elevator shaft in the building yesterday morning and was instantly killed. She was rather stout and her body was horribly mutilated.

The Naval Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House committee on naval affairs has completed the Naval Appropriation bill for 1880. As reported to the House, it appropriates \$19,918,577. The total estimate for 1880 was \$27,267,277, while the appropriation for the current year was \$19,942,583. Congress appropriated August 1, 1879, \$19,939,000 for the erection of the necessary plant at the Washington Navy-yard for assembling and constructing the most powerful modern guns, an amount at that time estimated to be sufficient. This has proven to be insufficient, and the present bill carries the additional sum required by the estimates, \$825,000. This bill, if enacted to law, will complete the appropriations.

Reports of Rioting Among the Coal Miners in West Virginia. RENO, Nev., Jan. 25.—Much excitement prevails here owing to the reports of rioting among the miners in the West Virginia coal regions. A fight is said to have occurred yesterday morning between the Pocahontas and Elkhorn miners, in which five white men and two negroes were killed and several wounded. The conflict was brought about by the Pocahontas men again suspending work and going to Elkhorn to induce a number of miners who had returned to work to again strike. A refusal to comply pre-

STOCK ITEMS.

Cooked roots of all kinds are especially good food for growing pigs, when they can be readily secured.

The dairy cow will have her place in the animal economy of the farm, and with her milk she will be a large amount of all. To succeed with her she must be thoroughly studied and her wants supplied.—Western Farmer.

There is frequently a large waste in swine-feeding, much of the food passing off undigested. The farmer imagines that because his hogs will eat a large amount of meal or corn that they must gain accordingly. There never was a greater mistake.

One part of cottonseed meal to four parts bran, or mixed ground grain is a proper proportion of such for cows that are in full flow of milk. Should too much be given it is liable to cause scours. Should this be the case, simply withhold the cottonseed meal for a few days and begin its use gradually.

Wet places around the cattle and hog troughs become very muddy, and in winter the troughs are a time almost inaccessible to the animals, as they are liable to become mire. In such cases it is best to remove the mud and cover the ground around the trough with gravel, raising it high enough to allow all surplus water to drain off.

I have made several experiments in feeding, and have found that my herd of Jersey, with the grain feed I gave them, will eat on an average 19 pounds of hay or 50 of ensilage, and, with the ensilage feed, my butter yield will be about 12 per cent. More than that, and with the same amount of grain. One year when I had not ensilage enough, I found when it was gone—so that I had to feed dry hay—that I had to add one quart of mixed corn and oats to hold my butter up to where it was one-half ensilage feed.—Cur. Farmer's Advocate.

An exchange gives a formula for a liniment much used for cuts in live-stock from barbed wire. For healing cuts and fresh wounds of all kinds it has no equal, and flannel will not trouble a sore where it is used. Raw linseed oil, 16 ounces; saltpeter, powdered, 1 ounce; sugar of lead, powdered, 1 ounce; sulphuric acid, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 5 ounces. Mix the oil with the saltpeter and sugar of lead, and slowly add sulphuric acid, stirring constantly. Then add the carbolic acid, and with a feather twice daily. Do not wash the sore at all. Keep a supply constantly on hand to be ready for casualties.

In order to make a success of breeding and raising stock to sell again as breeders, it is necessary to have a good stock, but it is not enough to have a good stock, but it must build up a reputation for his stock and himself. His stock may be of the very best kind, and yet if he has not been able to build up a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, he will not be able to sell his stock to build up a good trade. Nearly all kinds of breeding stock are sold at prices considerably above the average market prices, and the reliability and honesty of the breeder becomes a very important item, and it is necessary to put up a reputation for securing good breeding stock.—Exchange.

FARM NOTES. If you expect early potatoes it is important to have good seed of a good, early variety. Wet fields should not be pastured. Rye is in excellent condition for pasturing now, owing to the warm season, but tramping the rye when the soil is damp will injure it.

It is quite an item in keeping the garden and fields clear, to see that the fence corners and uncultivated places as well as the roadsides are kept clear. Weeds, if allowed to mature seeds, will scatter a considerable distance.

With good care an asparagus bed will last an ordinary lifetime. Either get a start of plants or set the seed early in the spring. Put the bed on one side, where it will not be in the way of the preparation or cultivation of the garden.

There is nothing to prevent the growing of trees for fence posts. Bear trees grown in the line of a fence, or in a yard, will be injured if the staples for holding a wire fence are driven into them, and such a fence combines usefulness and profit.

On the farm where a free range can be given the Plymouth Rock or Wyandottes are the best of the best breed of fowls to raise. They are well adapted to the care of themselves, are good layers and are, in fact, a good fowl in all respects.

Two excellent results of life on the farm, compared with life on the street, are the humanity and economy engendered in the raising of stock on the farm, and who find no other way of gathering their pennies but by that slow earnings and careful savings.

The cellar can not be whitewashed too often. It not only renders it clean, light and cheerful, but assists in preventing rotting of the woodwork, and in a certain extent. The purification of the cellar is the most important matter of housework in the winter, as the cleaner the cellar the less liability of disease.

The value of a hot-bed is not appreciated as it should be. A full supply of plants can be secured by a much more certain than by any other. To have a good one the best plan is to prepare ahead. Make the frames now. Whether glass or cloth is to be used it will be a saving of time later on to do every thing in readiness.

J. C. Cahill, for forty years engaged in tobacco culture in Henry County, Va., writes to the Winfield (Kan.) Courier that tobacco raising can never be made a success in Kansas on account of the wind, though all other conditions are favorable. The wind he says turns the leaves over and breaks and breaks them, causing every one to be defective.

An acre of land will produce five or six times as many strawberries, in bushels, as it will of wheat, and the prices usually obtained for strawberries are more than three times as much as for wheat. One acre of strawberries will bring a profit of fifteen acres of wheat, while the cost of growing the strawberries is proportionately but little more than that of growing wheat.—Exchange.

Notes. The sower best for next year may be made very rich by scattering the sweepings of the poultry house over the seeds, and may also be well utilized by throwing them on the flower beds.

If the latter-maker would thoroughly please his patrons and secure them the highest prices going, his butter must not only be of good quality but uniformly good. It will not do to furnish a poor article one month out of the twelve, or even one week out of the fifty-two.

With either small fruits or gardening it is an easy matter to attempt too much. Five acres for one man with a horse will be the best he can do properly. Butter-milk poured over the backs of the hogs will clean off the scurf.

At least an acre can be devoted to small fruits and the garden to a good profit. Better to watch the breeding sows all night during farrowing than to run the risk of losing a litter of pigs.

Every day that the stock is fed is secured all the time to make this up. In planting out trees care should always be taken not to put potato, willow, locust or elm near the walls or cisterns.

Wheat bran is one of the very best materials used to feed the milk cow. Keep a good supply on hand so as to feed regu-

He Traveled at Once.

He had been wondering for some time how he could escape from the tolls that were daily creeping round him, and break the spell of soft corners and winking eyes. An opportunity came at last. As she ended a spirited description of her journey through the Alps, she said impulsively:

"Oh, Mr. Slopane, I think you ought to travel." He looked at her rigidly, rose slowly and grasped his hat. "No woman shall say that twice to me," he remarked, in a firm and desperate voice. "I knew it was after eleven o'clock; but I thought—that is—I hoped—no matter. Farwell. Miss Phineweb—I will travel!" And he did, with alacrity.—Puck.

A Singular Form of Monomania. There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in doing things. There is no utility in such figures. A mosquito can do about four hundred times too much already, small as it is.—Baltimore American.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned ironing press, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

There are no rounds of drinks in the ladder of success.—St. Paul Globe.

No Sarsaparilla can be had for Coughs and Colds as long as Carter's Little Liver Pills are sold in the United States. "Broom's Bronchial Trochoc." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

All the pawn-shop patrons want is to be let a loan.—Hotel Mail.

How Mr. Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Pike's Toothache Drops Care in one minute.

The letter "X" is like a person in doubt, because it is always in perplexity. Are as small as homoeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Every child uses them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them. It's odd, but a fowl "nine" is generally efficient "eight."—Dunstable Press.

The first building with a recorded line was the tower of Pisa.—Toledo Blade.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.40 to \$3.50. Butcher steers, \$3.00 to \$3.10. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, 4.45 to 4.50. WHEAT—No. 1 red, 98 to 99. CORN—No. 2 soft, 51 to 52. OATS—No. 2, 21 to 22. RYE—No. 2, 40 to 42. FLOUR—Patents, per sack, 2.40 to 2.50. BUTTER—Creamery, 22 to 24. CHEESE—Full cream, 12 to 14. EGGS—Choice, 11 to 12. LARD—Ham, 10 to 11. Shoulders, 6 to 6 1/2. Sides, 7 to 8. POTATOES—ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.75 to \$3.80. Butcher steers, \$3.00 to \$3.40. HOGS—Packing, 4.20 to 4.25. SHEEP—Wool, 5 to 6. FLOUR—Choice, \$3.50 to \$3.75. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 92 to 94. RYE—No. 2, 35 to 37. OATS—No. 2, 20 to 22. BUTTER—Creamery, 18 to 20. POTATOES—CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$3.10. HOGS—Packing and shipping, \$3.70 to \$3.80. SHEEP—Fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$2.60. FLOUR—Choice, \$3.50 to \$3.75. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 94 to 96. RYE—No. 2, 35 to 37. OATS—No. 2, 20 to 22. BUTTER—Creamery, 18 to 20. POTATOES—NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to good, \$3.00 to \$3.10. HOGS—Good to choice, \$3.50 to \$3.60. FLOUR—Good to choice, \$3.50 to \$3.75. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 94 to 96. RYE—No. 2, 35 to 37. OATS—Western mixed, 18 to 20. BUTTER—Creamery, 18 to 20.

SALESMEN. Do you want to buy Northern Growth Seeds? Buy them from the only reliable source. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar. FARCO'S BOX TIP SCHOOL SHOE. Made in Germany. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per box.

MOTHERS' FRIEND. MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY. If used before confinement. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per box.

HAWORTH'S PLANING MACHINERY. The Haworth Planing Machine. The Haworth Corn Planter. It is easy to use, and requires no special skill. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per box.

Grand New Flowers. THE RAINBOW PLANT. This is one of the most beautiful and brilliant of all plants. It grows in a pot, and is easy to care for. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per box.

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants. SWEET MONTICELLO. The grandest of all plants. It grows in a pot, and is easy to care for. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per box.

Special Offer! If you order now you will receive a special gift. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per box.

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